The Barial of the Blair Bill Belayed Until me merial of the minir Bill Delayed Ustil Menday - Spirited Discondon in the House on the Pension Bill-A Herrica Pension Advocated-Both Hides Anxions to take the Credit of Increasing the Ap-propriations to \$100,000,000,

WASHINGTON, March 21 -- In the Senate to-day Mr. Ransom, referring to yesterday's wote on the Blair bill, said that there had been some confusion about it; that he should have been paired as in favor of the bill, and that Mr. Casey, with whom he was paired, opposed it.

Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Approprintions, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the Bureau of Pensions. and gave notice that he would ask the Senate

to consider it to-morrow.

Mr. Coekrell said that the report was by no means unanimous, and gave notice that he would move to amend the joint resolution by striking out the clause ordering the examination to be within the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, leaving the appointments under the Civil Service law, to which the Republican party stood

colemnly pledged.
On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production was taken up for consideration, and Mr. Sherman addressed the Senata. He declared that the bill did not in-

terfere with any lawful business. It dealt only with unlawful combinations, such combinations as were unauthorized by any law of any civilized nation, ancient or modern, and whose sole object was to control prices and to establish substantial monopolies which were injurious to the public, and which should be restrained by the courts. It was that kind of combination which the bill dealt with. If it was intrusted to a single man, then it was a kingly prerogative, inconsistent with the form of flovernment. If this country would not endure a king in political power. t should not endure a king over the producit should not endure a king over the production, transportation, and sale of the necessaries
of life. If it would not submit to an emperor,
it should anot submit to an autograf in trade,
all these combinations, he said—the Cotton
Trust, the Whiskoy Trust, the Sugar Reilnery
Trust, the Copper Trust, the Sugar Reilnery
Trust, the Copper Trust, the said Trust, and
many others—were modelled on the same plan
and involved the same principle. They were
all combinations of corporations and individuals of many States, forming a league and
covenant under the control of trustees. In
conclusion, he said that the defects of the bill
were in its moderation, and that its best effect
would be to serve notice that combinations in
certaint of trade and production would not be reatraint of trade and production would not be tolerated. Mr. Lossia.

tolorated.

Mr. Ingalls gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to the bill. The amendment, which is aimed against dealings in 'the tures or options," was read and ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Sherman it was ordered that the substitute reported from the Finance Committee shall be treated as the original text.

On motion of Mr. Sherman it was ordered that the substitute reported from the Finance Committee shall be treated as the original text of the bill, and so the amendments proposed by benators Reagan and Inzalis are to be treated as amendments in the lirst and second degree. Mr. Vest argued against the constitutionality of the original bill as well as of the substitute. The Senator from Ohio, he said, made the fatal mistake of supposing that because goods were manufactured in one State and might be taken into another he conid therefore invoke the general inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution. It could not be done; and if the bill were passed under any such assumption and went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Congress would be simply told all that it had done in the matter was cox of practices while—sound and fury, signifying nothing; and Senators and Representatives would be regarded as legislative charlatans. The Senate had been told last resolon by Mr. Sherman that whenever he was satisfied that combinations were protected by a high protective fluty he would be in favor of reducing that duty, and that Mr. Vest said, was the roal remedy. Any other remedy (without amendment of the Constitution) would be absolutely null and nugatory and ineffectual. Those trusts, as every intelligent man knew. Were protected by the high tariff and were enabled to work their inquitious purposes under the buttress afforded by the tariff law. Mr. Hiscock said that he sympathized with a good deal of what had been said by the Senator in overy effort that promised success in defeating them. But the pending this was absolutely ineffectual to remedy the evil. If the States had jurisdiction of the subject as they undoubtedly had, would interdict labor organizations, and he was willing to join hands with the Senator in every effort that promised success in defeating them. But the pending this was absolutedly ineffectual to remedy the evil. If the States had jurisdiction of the subject has they undoubtedly had. When he had

sitution. He hoped that the renate would adopt his amendment, which would give the general Government control in cases where foreign commerce was affected, leaving to the States the jurisdiction in cases where local trade and manufactures were affected.

Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Vest's argument as to the connection between high duties and trusts, taking the ground that all the great combinations were practically outside of the tariff and independent of it. He would not admit that even the Sugar Trust was decendent on the tariff. He was not sure but that if sugar were on the free list there would not be still a combination among the sugar refineries. Mr. Coke offered an amendment, both of which were ofdered crinted. The bill then went over unit Monday, when it is to be the "unitalshed business," and it was ordered that the session to morrow shall be confined exclusively to business on the calendar under the eighth rule bills objected to. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair), on the Pension Appropriation bill. Mr. Cheadle of Indiana spoke in favor of a

service pension law. He explained the provisions of a bill authorizing a service rension for life to every veteran over 50 years of age who served sixty days and was honorably discharged. Under the general law all invalid pensioners who receive less than 18 a month and all who receive no pension will be beneficiaries under it. Those who draw less than \$8 a month can surrender their invalid nensions, if over 50, and take the service pension He said he wanted a service pension granted and conferred upon veterans as a badge of dis tinction for patriotic service rendered the Government, and as a token of gratitude to the heroes who saved the life of the nation. The country owed these men a dobt of grati-tude it could never pay. All that it was as a nation, all that it could ever hope to be, it owed to their heroic efforts upon land and sea. Promises had been made by the Government-promises to the men who loaned it money and promises to the men who volunteered in its detence. Every promise made to the men who loaned it money had been kept. They had been paid in full in gold, dollar for dollar, cent for cent. The most selemn promises had been made men to induce them to enlist. How had the nation kept these promises and fulfilled the pledges made these heroes? Had it made the widows and children of our heroic dead the wards of the nation? Had it properly cared for him who lost his

all cost. He would maintain national hence regardless of expense.

Mr. Clements of feorgia said that after issteining to the speeches of the gentlemen on the other side he was inclined to wonder why commissioner Tanner had been requested to resign. The gentleman from Kansas Mr. Peters justified the action of Tanner in putting

upon the pension rolls those who had rendered good service before they had left the army without permission. He also justified Commissioner Tanner in increasing the \$2 rate, and in rerating pensions. Then why had Tanner been saked to resign?

Mr. Morrow said that that question could be answered easily; but that, as the answer would involve going into matters of detail, he would refrain from doing so at present.

Mr. Clements inquired whether the ninety-eight and a half million dollars which was carried by the bill would be sufficient for the next facel year.

ried by the bin would be sufficient facily rear.

Mr. Morrow replied that it would be sufficient to pay all pensions under the present laws, but that if Congress passed further laws increasing the number or rate of pensions there would

ing the number of rate of pensions there would be a deficiency.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky suggested that the bill recently passed for the appointment of thirty additional medical examiners would have the effect of increasing the number of cases passed upon, and thereby chase a deficiency to arise.

Mr. Clements said that without any new laws passed by this Congress the sum of \$98,509,009 would be inadequate, and there would be a large deficiency. He iMr. Clements (id) not upones just and liberal pensions. He was not going to vote against the pending bill. His only objection to it was that it appropriated less money than the Administration knew would be necessary to pay the pensions for the ext fear. Mr. lynum of Indiana charged the Republi-

Democratic Representatives from Indiana came here as triends of the soluter, and, as far as it as in their power, the Republicans must meet the service pension question and no longer dodge it and go home and deceive the soldiers. The Indiana Democrats were ready to vote on the wervice pension bill. The Democrats were determined that the Republicans should carry out their nieuges to the soldiers. The Democrats were ready.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan inquired whether the Democrats, while in control of the House, passed a service pension bill.

Mr. Hynum replied that they did not; neither did they go home and ask for votes under faise prefences.

Mr. Bynum replied that they did not: neither did they go home and ask for votes under laise pretences.

Mr. Spinola of New York said that the Republicans would have to face the music. The Democrats intended to make them do so. They intended to draw the line of battle on the Service Pension bill. The Democrats did not intend that the kepublicans should mask themselves as the special friends of the veterans. The Democratic party had forced the pension rolls from \$25,000,000 up to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000 the men who saved the Union. The buttleffield of the last election was in Indiana and his old friend and comrade. Corporal Tanner, marched out like a galliant veteran and advocated the platform of his party. The pledges Tanner made were made at the suggestion of President Harrison. After the puedges had been made and indiana carried for the Republicans. Corporal Tanner started out to fulfil those-pledges. Here was a gailant soldier who lost both legs on the battlefield. He was rewarded by the Republican party for political services, and yet he was obliged to resign his office, otherwise his head would have been thrown into the basket. Why? Because he did what, at the suggestion of President Harrison, he promised to do. That was the way the Republican party rewarded the veterans.

Mr. Ailen of Alississippi who always prefaced his argument to the Court by saving that he did not wish to militate the majesty of the law nor contravene the due avoirdupols of the less timony. He (Mr. Allen) wished to say

that he did not wish to militate the majesty of the law nor contravene the due avoirdupois of the lestimony. He (Mr. Allen) wished to say that he did not militate the majesty of the performances of the soldiers of the late war, nor contravene the due avoirdupois of the Government toward them. He did not belittle the services of the Federal soldiers. To do so would be to belittle his own. He was one of the men whom they had to overcome, and that was a herculean task. [Laughter.] He did not take pride in the fact that it took an Immense force to overcome him. [Laughter.] When he remembered that there were but 600,000 enlistments in the Confederate army; when he remembered that the South had no navy, no Treasury, no stores, and when he was told that it had a bad cause, the idea occurred to him that, had the South had a clear had no navy, no Treasury, no stores, and when he was told that it had a bad cause, the idea occurred to him that, had the South had a clear field, a fair shake, and a good cause, it would have been a mighty bad buzz saw to monkey with. I aughter, When the country came to counting hundreds of militons for the payment of pensions, it was weighing the money, not on the apothecary's scale, but upon the Fairbanks' improved platform canscale. Laughter, He did not know where this thing was going to stop. He had a high regard for the Government. He was mighty sorry he tried to break it up, but it gentlemen were going to carry pension legislation to its legitimate conclusion. Congress had better stop and have an accounting. It looked to him as if the country would have to let the Grand Army of the Republic tage the Government. [Laughter,] He honored the gentleman from Indiana Mr. Cheadle: for his loyalty to the private soidier. The difference between the gentleman and himself was that he wanted to pay Federal soldiers partly in honor, while the gentleman wanted to ray the man wanted to ray the derai soldiers partly in honor, while the gentleman wanted to ray the fine man wanted to ray the derai soldiers partly in honor, while the gentleman wanted to ray the fine man wanted to ra

in the fire years hence, would easy the care the fire the fire years hence, would rank the paneer to the said that the paneer to the particular that success had passed the Areas bill and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Spinolar steed that success the said that the Democratic party had run up the appropriations for pensions from \$25,000 000 to \$100,000. There was not a dollar of that money appropriated under any general pension bill that was every by the third that the pensions from \$25,000 000 to \$100,000. There was not a dollar of that money appropriated under any general pension bill that was every by the particular that the pensions of the special pension bill that was reported by the particular that the pensions of the special pension bill that was reported by the particular that the pensions of the Benedeant Pension bill, he said that wher Cleveland was renominated no man had shouted louder in his behalf than had the gentleman from indians Mr. Hynnum. And ret frover Cleveland, who had hurled his office that they would not. They would pension bill would have nothing in the faces of the soldlers, was the boost the pension of live the benedeat the paneer feature. The telepublican bill which would not contain the paneer feature. The telepublican sintended to pass the Democratic Congress had passed the Arrears bill and the gentleman from laterative the particular than the pension of widows from \$5 to \$12 a month. The bill which President of the courty, Mr. Spinola said that the westerns of the country. Mr. Spinola said the treats bill and the declaration that when the army was made up from the Democratic legions of the North and the declaration that when the army was not the field every Northern State were themptoned by Wash and a chance in those States.

After further debate the committee rose, and the bemocratic that the member of the courty. Are the pension of the country was made up from the Democratic legions of the North and the declaration that when the army was not the country. Area the pension of the terior.
Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said that the minori-

aughter.] After further debate the committee ross, and The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Ontside of the Halls of Congress,

WASHINGTON, March 21. - It is probable that the bill to create an Assistant Secretary of the Navy will soon become a law. Precedent is a wonderful power in securing legislation in Washington, and the fact that an Assistant Secretary of War has been provided for will give the friends of the Navy bill a good lever to work with. It is said that the reason the bill has not been pressed by Secretary Tracy during the winter is that he was not pleased with the informal selection which the President had made for the new Assistant Secretary. It is generally supposed that had the bill passed early in the session the President would have favored the appointment of ex-Congressman John E. Thomas of Illinois. Mr. Thomas was prominently spoken of in connection with the Secretaryship of the Navy when the Cabinet was formed, and his friends made a good fight Had it properly cared for him who lost his bealth in that war? Let the presence of 25,000 of those heroes, broken in health, who lived upon the charity of their local Governments or in the almshouses of the States, make answer. Capital over had or could have for the payment of its principal and interest had not been paint of its principal and interest had not been paint of its principal and interest had not been paint at ill. The total expense of a service pension law, he said, would not exceed \$41,000,000. Suppose this bid become a law for the pay head to high-water mark of remained expenses should the high become a law for the next locan years what then 'The fact that it would extended the light water mark of remained expenses should read the local could have for the payment of the paymen for him. The President afterward tendered

from George Washington to Benjamin Harrison, together with certain historical data connected with the inauguration ceremonies and brief biographical sketches of the Presidents with steel engravings of the Capitol and White House. An appropriation is made for this pur-

Representative Brossius, from the Committee on Agriculture, to-day reported favorably to the House, with amendments, the Conger bill, defining lard and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, &c. of compound lard. The bill, in its main featurer, is similar to the elemangarine law, which, the committee says, has given general satisfaction, and the wrongs to be prevented and the benefits to be secured are in their general character the same in both cases. The report concludes with a statement that the compound lard trade, as carried on, is a stupendous commercial fraud which it is the duty of Congress to suppress. The amendments made to the bill by the committee, except "a substitute for lard "from the compounds falling within its provisions, define a whole-sic dealer as one who sells in packages of not less than fifty rounds; reduce the rail special tax from \$5 to \$2 per annum; reduce from two years to one year the terms of impurisonment spectfor selling the compound in any except authorized packages or under false brands; reduce from \$1.00 to \$500 the penalty for knowingly buying compound lard from manufacturers who are within the case of manufacturers wilfully violating the requirements of the bill.

Senator Sherman's sieech to-day in favor of on Agriculture, to-day reported favorably to

Senator Sherman's speech to-day in favor of his bill for the suppression of trusts is generally regarded by his colleagues as one of the strongest speeches he ever delivered. It was carefully trepared and read from manuscript. Senators who listened carefully to its delivery are inclined to think that they detected just a little attempt at personal reverge in that fortion of the speech referring to (ien. Alger's connection with the so-called Diamond March Trust of Deirolt. Mr. Sherman deliberately drew forth the facts as to how Gen. Alger and other capitalists formed a trust by getting control of the Diamond Match Company, and quoted from the decision of the Michigan court, which characterized the organization as a trust of the worst sort, and seemed to delight in calling attention to Gen. Alger's Interest in the company. Senator Sherman has never forgiven the Michigan man for having seduced his Southern delegates in the Convention of 1888, and it is cossible that he meant to be personal to-day in naming Gen. Alger as one of the chief beneficiaries of a giant trust monopoly. Mr. Sherman is confident that his bill, having been twice amended by the Finance Committee, is now in such shape that it can be nut through the Senate and have a fair show of passing the House. erally regarded by his colleagues as one of the

The House Committee on Pensions estimates the number of survivors of the Union army at 1.200,000, and that the average age of the sur-1,200,000, and that the average age of the surviving soldiers is now 53 years, so that in eleven years all will be 62 years old, and in thirty-one years all the soldiers will be dead. This estimate is based upon the ages of 144,000 members of a large number of regiments. A member of the committee has compiled a statement of a semi-official character giving an outline of the bills that have the approval of the committee and that will be pressed in the House, with the estimated sums necessary to carry them out. The statement is as follows:

The Service Bill.—This proposes to pension all who served ninety days or over at 53 per

The Service Bill.—This proposes to pension ill who served ninety days or over at \$8 per month as soon as the soldier becomes 62 rears tage. It is similar to the Mexican pension iv. This will take \$12,000,000, as it is estimated that there are 200,000 who are now 62 ears old, but that 75,000 of these are now on a pension roll, leaving 125,000 to be benefited at this bill.

The Dananders Bill.—This will. The Dependent Bill.—This will pension all under 62 years who can although the distribution

under 62 years who can either show disability or inability to earn a living, regardless of cause, at \$8 per month. This will take \$20. 000,000.

The Widows' Bill.—To pension all widows of soldiers regardless of the cause of the soldier's death if they are dependent upon their own manual labor for support. This will take \$5.

Prisoners of War.—This provides for a per diem of \$2 while the soldier was in prison, if for sixty days or over. The estimate of the number of these is 30,000, and it will take \$7,-568,000. Hecapitulation.—Under the Service hill, \$12,000,000; under the Dependent bill, \$20,000,000; under the Widows' bill, \$8,000,000; under the Prisoners bill, \$7,500,000. Total increase, \$47,500,000; present rensions, \$93,000,000; regular increase, \$4,500,000. Grand total, \$150,000,000.

Representatives Springer, Barnes, Kilgore, Representatives Springer, Barnea, Kilgere, Mansur, and Washington the minority of the House Committee on Territories, have united in a seport in opposition to the bill reported by the majority providing for the admission of Wyoming as a State. The main objections of the minority are that there was no warrant of law for the Constitutional Convention, and consequently a very inclequate representation of voters in the convention, among whom were included a number of women. The minority proposes another Constitutional Convention, a popular vote upon woman suffrage, and the admission of the new State by Presidential proclamation afterward.

The House Committee on Rules to-day decided to report favorably to the House Mr. Candler's resolution setting apart next Tuesday for the consideration in the House of the World's Fair bill and providing for final action upon it at 4 o'clock that afternoon,

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America to-day memorialized Congress not to ratify the Russian Extradition Treaty or any other extradition treaty with Russia.

for an hour or more. This is the Cherry street name for a midnight revel. The chief participants were Henry Hermann, ron of the janitor, John Ward. Maggie Henly, and Mary O'Tools. When the policemen raided the court there was a great scurrying. A number of peaceable tenants said that the men had got the O'Tools girl in an empty room in the rear tenement, and that she was screaming.

The policeman ran up stairs. Ward jumped out of a second-story window upon a shed in the court, and leaned from there into the vard of the adjoining house. Policeman Williamson grappied with Hermann and turned him over to Michaels while he airested the O'Toole girl. He leit her the next minute, though to seize lifermann again, who had pulled away from Michaels while he airested the O'Toole girl. He leit her the next minute, though to seize lifermann again, who had pulled away from Michaels and was beating him over the head with a picture which had been dragged from somebody's wall in the rumpus. Hermann got loose and darted up stairs toward the roof.

The rear tenement backs up against a rear tenement at 38 Hamilton street. There is a man of three feet between the houses, after climbing a bigh picket fence on the roof top, lifermann would undoubtedly have easily cleared the jump but he got tangled up in an iron bedstead, which was on the roof, and hurt himself. He was also drops and dropped five stories to the ground. When the policemen reached the roof they found no one there, and supposed the man had leaped across the narrow spening and escaped down the skylight of the Hamilton street house. Returning to the ground floor they heard moans, and found Hormann lying between the buildings. He was sent to tiouveneur Hospital. His right arm and thigh were both fractured, and his hip hone was broken in a dozen places. His condition is critical.

Mary O'Toole got away in the rumpus, but was found yesterday afternoon and arrested. The police are looking for the rest of the gang. Sergean tedward Waish investigated the case in the aftern-on.

Bloom Pays He was Frozen Out. Jacob E. Bloom, a lawyer, has brought suit.

against James M. Seymour and Francis Jarvis Patten to establish an interest in certain electrical inventions, and to recover \$200,000 damages. He says that the defendants tried to "freeze him out." and be has got an order from Judge O'Gorman of the Superior Court for their examination before trial, in order that he may examination before trial, in order that he may amend his complaint. Patten is an inventor of electrical devices, and one of his devices is an apparatus for multiplex telegraphing. Bloom says that in February, 1888, Fitten entered into an agreement with him, giving him the solo power of sale of these inventions for fourteen mouths, and that in September, 1888, Fatten gave a similar power of sale of to Seymour, but that the transaction was kept concealed from him, and that he discovered it only about a month ago. month ago.

The complaint sets forth first, that Patten entered into the agreement with Seymour as the agent of the plaintiff, and second, a fraudulent contriving on the part of Seymour and Patten to "freeze out" the plaintiff.

Will it Be Judge Stegericht

It is reported that Tammany will recom-mend Leonard A. Giegerich to Gov. Hill for the late Judge Nehrbas's place on the City Court beach,



No. Thank You, Gentlemen, I want HOOD'S Sarsaparilla, for know that is the Best."

The above filustrates the methods used by some deal | Sometimes a dealer will say he is rs to sell other preparations when Hood's Sarsaparilla is called for. The substitute preparations cost less than if he thinks the customer will not go to another store to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

ecaries have always avoided these goods, and, fortunately for the public, they are rapidly passing into gen The Following Arguments.

Used by dealers who try to take improper advantage of the legitimate demand which its merit and its advertis-ing have created for Hood's Sarsaparilla, are worth exanining "Our Own Make"

Proves nothing as to merit and merely admits inita-tion. Do not be deceived by such timey argument. In-sist upon having Hood's Sersaparilla.

"Twice as Big"

Does not demonstrate any economy, for the larger the quantity the weaker the medicine and the greater the dose. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most highly concentrated and therefore the most economical medicine to buy. It is the only preparation of which it can truly be said "ICO Dures (ine Bollar," and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fair equivalent for a dollar.

"Refund Your Money"

This promise is merely trilling with the feelings of The Spring Medicine matomers. The dealer knows you will not return a It is unquestionably the best blood purifier before the

Be Sure to get Hood's get Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by all dragsize. Bit six for 5 Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sarsaparilla Sold by all dragsize. Bit six for 5 Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AGRICULIUR II. DEPRESSION.

Statistician Bodge Points Ont the Causes and the Remeaty.

WARHINOTON, March 21.—The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by the statistician, J. R. Dodge. in the March report of the Department of Agriculture. The main cause of low prize is referred to the incorated with sure of low prize is referred to the incorated with sure of low provided was a function.

The sale of the H. M. Langdon and M. S. Tissell collection of modern oil painting, which who all given by the statistician, J. R. Dodge. in the March report of the Department of Agriculture. The main cause of low prizes is referred to the incorable law of supply and demand. Corn and wheat and other stables are cheap because of overproduction. Immigration has increased the population 5,00,000 in ten years. Inter-continental areas have been carved into tarms, free to mainves and other stables are cheap because of overproduction. Immigration has increased the population 5,00,000 in ten years. Inter-continental areas have been carved into tarms, free to mainves and of oreginers, opening miles and other stables are cheap because of overproduction. Hamilton and overshoon has a stimulated production and overshoon has been going on since with each of the control of the ship, and as they be acquise brought 50,00,000 in ten years. Inter-continental areas have been carved into tarms, free to mainves and of oreginers, opening miles and other stables are cheap because of the control of the ship, and as they be acquise brought 50,00,000 in ten years. Inter-continental areas have been carved into tarts of the discussion of the questions and an opportunity of bringing in the solutions, and the Admiral who copies of the ship, and as they believe the production and overshoon has been goin whelmed the East with Western products. Speculation first and utilization afterward have produced results that have astonished the world with a plethora of bread and meat. Extended comparisons show how, in the prog-

Extended comparisons show how, in the progress of forty years, production has outrun population in its wildest strides.

Mr. Dodge says while there is excess of production of a few staples there are insufficient supplies of many other necessary products and a total absence of scores of others which should furnish profitable employment to rural labor. There is too carrow a range of cropping. Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. There are imported \$240,000,000 per annum of agricultural products which should be produced here. These are sugar, animals and their products, fibres, fruits and nuts, barley, leaf tobacco, and wines. Farmers are suffering for want of hundreds of millions of dollars that the sweat of brows and dexterity of hands might produce in raw materials. He argues that there should be no more need of going to Italy or Japan for raw sik than to india for raw cotton; and as little need of going to Italy or Japan for raw sik than to india for raw cotton; and as little need of going to the antipodes for binder twino, while a million acres of day fibre is weated in adjoining licids, and

to Cuba for sugar. He speaks of the folly of wheat growers insisting on going to the antipodes for binder twine, while a million acres of flax fibre is wasted in adjoining fleids, and when they could grow hem enough in six months to bind the wheat of the world. This, he says, is exceeded only by the twin folly of the cotton growers, who are wild to go to India for jute, when it will grow in their cotton fields as readily as weeds. Bepression more intense will result, it is predicted, if farmers continue to restrict their efforts, walk in the furrows their fathers turned, and seek to live and die in the same overdone and profitless routine.

Abottler serious cause of depression, he says, is the exorbitant share of the farmers products taken by the middlemen and carriers. While growers receive 25 to 30 per cent. less for beeves, consumers may the same for beef. Milk is bought for three cents per quart and sold for eight. The buckster often takes more for landling a product in a day than the grower received for producing a season's growth. The seller's profits on fresh fruits is a suggestion of greed and extortion. The army of dealers in futures disturb the natural flow of trade, check expertation by a temporary rive, to be followed by lower crices and greater fluctuations. Speculators decress prices when garners are full, and boom them when farmers have nothing to sell, as at present. The community is infested with pestilent swarms of non-producers. The curse of speculation bilights and consumes the result of honest industry. Leeches asten on every product of labor, and suck from it the lifeblood of profit. habor, and suck from it the lifeblood of profit. Men who produce nothing, who notitier to be in the farms nor spin in the factories, are absorbing the wealth of the country by combination without conscience and service without equity. It is suggested that tarmers may be compelled to retail their own fruits and vegetables, self their own means and manefacture their own flour.

Daniel Carmichael's Forgeries. ALBANY, March 21 .- Late this afternoon

judgments aggregating \$10,635,69 were en-tered up in the County Clork's office against Daniel Carmichael, the Amsterdam forger, by Tracey & Cooper, as attorneys for the National Tracey & Cooper, as attorneys for the National Exchange Bank of this city. They were on notes as follows: \$2.416.14 dated New York. July 22, 1889, made by Robert Graves & Co.; \$2.211.10, same date and maker; \$2.244.73, dated New York, Aug. 30, 1889, made by Whilam Campben & Co.; \$2.957.40, date New Brunswick, Sept. 30, 1889, made by Janew & Co.; and a promissory note for \$1.500, endorsed by John Carmichael and John Merarlan, of Amsterdam, dated Aug. 35, 1889.

John J. O'Beien Able in Sit Up.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and if he fails to sell it, will discover a bottle of Heod's

"As Good as Hood's"

"Out of Hood's"

repaired, and that Capt. McCalla angrily interrunted him when he tried to explain at the interview in the Captain's cabin. Lieut. Werlich, as Entwistle's counsel, summed up at the
end of the hearing. William bunlop, machinist
on board the Enterprise, testified that he had
repaired the leak and alterward tested the
boller with salt water at the engineer's orders.
Lieut. Werlich summed up for Engineer Entwistle, and laid the greatest stress on the fact
that Capt. McCalla's report embraced charges
which had been sirendy settled.
(C.J. Hobbs, one of the sailors, had a complaint to make against Lieut. Ingersoil. He
said that the executive officer grabbed him
around the neck and then threw him down because he soiled the deck with dirty shoes. Corporal Cooks testified for Hobbs, that he was
ordered by Ingersoil to take off Hobbs's shoes.
The Corporal was not fast enough, and the
executive officer tripped Hobbs up, whereupon
Cooks took off his shoes.
Michael Keavy was recalled by the Judge
Advocate to relate the "zwob" incident at
Southampton. Keavy said that Walker was
talking to him rather noisily on the berth deck
when Lieut Mulligan picked
up a dirty deck swab and stuffed it, hundle and
all, into Walker's mouth. Ou cross-examination
Keavy was sure that the two-feet of swab handie got into Walker's mouth. Out has be was
routhed all into Walker's mouth, but he wasn't
sure that he received all of the swab.
P. J. Armstrong testified that he was ironed
for three days at Villefranche and again at
Naples for several days, all for the same offence. Liout, Lemly had also ordered dim
to be lashed to the Jacob's ladder, he said:
Admiral Einberly, who had been listening
attentively to the testimony, looked an sharpily
from under his bushy eyebrows at Lieut. Lemly who was in the room.

"Lieut Lemiy did you order this man into
frens?"

"I do not remember any such circumstance,
str." auswered Lieut. Lemiy. To say this is to admit that Hood's Farsaparilia is the standard and possesses superior merit. The faisity of the claim is also apparent. Hood's Farsaparilla is the result of long experiment, study, and research by thoroughif educated pharmacists, and it is impossible for the average druggist to equal it in medicinal merit or curative power. rload's carsaparilla is prepared by a Peculiar Communition, Proportion, and Process, in consequence of which it effects remark

that efforts like the above to trade upon the regulation of Hood's Parsaparith, and to terce intrior articles up-on the public is not honest, and ought not to be coun-tenanced by honest people.

Is this: If you decide from what you have heard or read of the merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the good it has done others, that you will try it, do not be induced

parilla. The Spring Medicine bottle of medicine and demand the price paid. The best way is in the first place to insist upon having flood's Saraparilla, which you know you will not want to return.

Tamburin's "rying their Weight" sold for \$500. Some of the other paintings sold, and the prices paid for them were: perted to call, that they might refresh their memory.

"You should not have done so," said the Admiral sharply, "but under these circumstances you will furnish a copy of the questions to Capt. McCalla."

The Admiral said that the examinations on these questions would be put off until this morning, and told Mr. Menzies that he would have the privilege of calling all the officers of the ship that he wished. The Judgo Advocate then picked up a new set of questions prepared by the Court, and which had not been shown to any one, and read the first one to Lieut. Ingeredi by Admiral Kimberly's orders.

"Do you know of any officer or officers attached to the Enterprise during this cruise being intemperate as to the use of intoxicating liquors, and it so name them and the occasion, or occapions?"

There was a mild sensation in the court room at this and a long pages hades.

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ALCOCK'S DALE MILL ATTACHED. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. Demand Back \$114,740 of Money Advanced,

Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained from Judge Andrews yesterday an attachment for \$114,740 against Frederick W. Alcock, silk manufacturer at 81 Greene street and at Paterson, in favor of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. for money advanced prior to Jan. 1, which Mr. Alcock had promised to pay. The total amount of the account was \$139,110, against which there is a eredit of \$24,369 money received by the plaintiffs on account of merchandise belonging to tills on account of merchandise belonging to Mr. Alcock which was sold by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. Mr. Alcock ran the Dale mill at Faterson, having been in business there since May. 1881. George Co. Tillousen was a special partner for \$10.000 up to January. 1884. when Mr. Alcock burchinsed his interest. Mr. Blumenting being the standard against Mr. Alcock more trade of the mentional been granted against Mr. Alcock's projecty in Washington. Instructions had been given to the Sheriff in New York to levy upon the country in consigned goods and sebeen given to the Sheriff in New York to levy upon the conity in consigned goods and seconds in the hands of parties in this city.

Roberts & t.o. deale a in hoots and shoes at 15 hitle flouse, are in the hands of the Sheriff on executions for \$1.68s. The firm is composed of herivert A Hoberts and Miss Bellia C. Rich. The latter, whole a teacher in the public schools of Boston, furnished, it is said, all the capital.

Mrs. Amelia Mayer, dealer in tobacco and eigars at 181 West street, made an assignment yestermay to Mr. J. Courtney.

A company has been formed to run the Gai-

unit its copulate & content of which three tourthed in John J. O'Brien. Abje to Sit I'p.

John J. O'Brien, the Republican leader of the English district, who has been very sick at flader a flote. Some and the substitute of the School district. Some and the substitute of the su

WERE OFFICERS DRUNK?

Lient, Lemly Took a Little Too Much Punch

McCalla and incidentally of several other offi-

on the part of the officers during the cruise.

Lieut, Ingersoll, the executive officer of the

ship, was the only witness yesterday to whom this question was put, but he was able to recol-

this regard was cut short by the adjournment.

mander McCalla himself refused to discuss Connelly's charge.

Chief Engineer Entwistle's complaint against

Commander McCalla for wrongfully accusing

him of disobeying orders and violating in-atructions occupied the attention of the court

Commander McCalla went on the stand him-

self and said that Entwistle's suspension had

been caused by his failure to use fresh water

instead of salt in the boilers and for the lan-guage he used when called to the Captain's

cabin. Entwistle claimed when he went on the stand for himself that the salt water was

pumped in to test the boilers which had been repaired, and that Capt. McCalla angrily inter-

runted him when he tried to explain at the in

do not remember any such circumstance,

"I have not the slightest recollection of it. sir, but if I did. I took the order from a higher

said that he wanted an opportunity to make a statement.

"You may exponse that part of the testimony that refers to me, but you cannot exponse it from the newspapers. I want to say right here, regarding the afformat Villefranche, that I attended a recention of the time on board the Lancaster and narrook too freely of punch. Their hospitality was too much for me, and I knew as far as I could realize at the time that I had entirely too much, so I went back to the ellip and turned in. I deny that I was intoxicated at Lisbon,"

Licut, Lemly and down after this, and the court adjourned. There was considerable excitement among the officers of the ship vesterday afternoon when they learned what they would be called upon to answer to-day.

Mayor Grant has appointed John N. Bo-

gert, a memior of the Tammany Hall General

Committee of the Teath district, scaler of

through nearly the whole of the morning.

BRADLEY WAGONS. A NEW LINE OF INQUIRY IN ADMIRAL RIMBERLY'S COURT.

Once, But it was at a Reception on Board the Lancaster and Not on His Own Ship. danufacture an extensive diagos in great variety & COMPANY, BRADLEY & COMPANY, 68 Murray et, The Investigation of Commander B. H. cers of the United States sloop-of-war Enter-prise by the Naval Court of Inquiry took a turn THE MACINE 68-pound speeding cart cannot be beat for style, quality, and price. just before yesterday's session closed, which A SUSINESS WAGON and cart for sale chean, Apply to CHARLES SUEK & CO., 1,187 9th av. surprised every one except the Judge Advocate PROUGHAM, very handsome, built to order never been used, will be sold at very large discount; light built; has pole, shafts. 143 West bist at. and the three members of the court, who had prepared questions which indicate the future course of the investigation. The officers of the SACRIFICE. Two good horses: trucks; lost work forced to sell. Truckman, 3 Van Cott av., Greenpoint ship are to be called up in order, and each is to be asked to give any instances of intoxication

Morges, Carringes, &c.

TWO HURSES and top wagons; must sell to-day; sacrifice Store, 185 Franklin st., Greenpoint WANTED-Pony and pheeten for children's use in the country: price must be reasonable. Address IMMEDIATE, box 167. Sun up-town office, 1,265 Broad lect a number of cases where officers were under the influence of liquor. Testimony in

Riding Academies.

Before the session opened, yesterday, Rear Admiral Kimberly told THE SUN reporter that he had received the letter from R. P. Connelly. SPECIAL ATTRACTION: of Newark, mentioned in yesterday's Sun, who offered to testify regarding the cruelty of WEST END RIDING ACADEMY. Capt. McCalla toward one of the crew of the 189, 141, AND 148 WEST 125TH ST Powhatan several years ago, but the Admiral WM. E. DEAN, Proprietor. said the precept ordering the Court of Inquiry did not allow the court to look into anything outside of the cruise of the Enterprise, Com-LADIES' MUSIC RIDE

PUBLIC MUSIC RIDE
EVERTY PRIDAT EVENING, FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOOK,
The West End Riding Academy is under the supervision of Prof. E. H. PLATT,

who is the only Riding Master who ever accomplished the feat of riding across the continent; riding from New York to San Francisco, spending 118 days in the sandde, and riding 3,50 miles in that time Fend for catalogue, giving rules, terms, ac. Parties visiting the watering places this season can now select and engage their sandde horses.

CENTRAL PARK RIDING ACADEMY AND TRAINING AND BUARDING STABLES 7TH AV. FROM SETH TO SETH MT CIRCULARS MAILED ON APPLICATION EQUESTRIAN OUTPITS: illestrated cataloguestree, WHITMAN SADDLE CO., 118 Chambers et.

DEATH OF CAPT. MALLORY.

The Builder of Many Steamships and Founder of the Mallory Line.

Capt. Charles H. Mallory, the head of the ine of steamships bearing his name, died home, 31 Grace court, Brooklyn. He was born in Mystic, Conn., Sept. 30, 1818. His father was a shipbuilder and whaler of that rambling village of three names. He taught his son the sailmaker's trade, and at the age of 15 the boy went to sea in the brig Appalachicols, which was commanded by Capt. Spicer, the father of his business partner in after life. He became

master of the vessel in 1839, and subsequently commanded the bark Charles P. Williams and the brig Ann Eliza. In 1846 he quit the sea and became connected with his lather in the shipbecame connected with his lather in the ship-building business. Their yard was one of the largest on the coast. They built many famous elipper ships from 1850 to 1860, among them being the Hound, the Albona, the Pampers, the two Twilights, the Samuel Willetts, the Mary I. Sutton, and the Annie M. Smull. Just prior to the war they began building steamships. When the war broke out they constructed a number for themselves, which they either sold or chartered to the Government for transporta-tion purposes. In those days the old United States lioted in Fution street was a veritable marine exchange, and Mr. Mallory made his office there for many years. At the expiration of the war the vessels that were chartered by the Government were used in forming various constwise companies. Shortly afterward Mr. Mallory and Capt. Elflu Spicer decided that "I do not remember any such circumstance, it," answared Lieut, Lemly.

"I do not remember any such circumstance, it," answared Lieut, Lemly.

"I do not remember any such circumstance, it," answared Lieut, Lemly.

"Did you?" said the Admiral, turning to four, it is to the Government were used in forming various constwise companies. Shortly afterward Mr. Mallory and Capt. Eithu Spicer decided that they would take these steamers, form a company and mange the vessels themselves, and it is they would take these steamers, form a company and mange the vessels themselves, in 1865 the firm of C. H. Mallory & Co. was firection.

"I would like to ask Commander McCalla," it would like to ask Commander McCalla, "I would like to ask Commander McCalla," it would like to ask Commander McCalla," it would like to ask commander McCalla, "I would like to ask commander McCalla," it would like to ask the firm of C. H. Mallory & Co. was firection. "It would like to ask commander McCalla," and the gave such the wooden transports Victor. Sedgwick, Euterpe, Ariadne, Varuna, and Twilight, and a dozen clipper ships and other sailing vessels, Eleven light on sleaming have since taken their places, and not one of the old vessels is now in existence. John Roach built his first and his last boat for lift, Mallory's line. Mr. Mallory built twelve of the thirty Spanish gunboats about a dozen years ago and fitted all of the thirty up. He modelled some of the crack yachts of the early days, too. Among those the sloops Fannie, Mallory, water the low that the bear had a dozen pears ago and fitted all of the that he bad lashed Armstrong's hearing. Junige Advocate Gorst then summoned lieut. Ingersoll to the stand.

nected with the cruise, and it does not seem necessary that capt. McCalla should see them beforehand any more than the officers."

The Judge Advocate said he had shown the questions to some of the officers whom he ex-perted to call, that they might refresh their nemory. Clerk Poliwell, Two Accomplices, and an Alleged Receiver Arrested,

Central Office Detectives Armstrong and Woobridge, who look after crooks in the dry goods district, noticed about three weeks ago that G. Harold Follwell, an English lad of 17 employed by Greeff & Co., silk manufacturers, of 29-26 Greene street, was familiar with Albert Cropsey, a hotel and boarding house thief. whose record is in Inspector Byrnes's book. Young Follwell met his shiftless brother. Edgar, and Cropsey frequently at the saloon, and the two usually went to their homes together after visiting other saloons on the way.

Young Follwell came fout of his employers' store yesterday morning and went to the saloon. He had a talk with his brother and Cropsey, and returned to the store. He came out again, looking much stouter than before, and returned to the saloon. The detectives followed, and arrested him and his companions just after he had taken three rolls of silk from under his coat.

The trio were taken to the Tombs and held in \$700 ball each. Young Follwell confessed at Police Headquarters last night that he had been robbing his employers at the suggestion of Cropsey, to whom he had been introduced by his brother. He thought he had stolen about \$5,000 worth of silk. He got \$8 as his share of the first theft. He said that some of the silk was sold to Simon Abrahams, who keeps a tailor shop at 218 Canal street. Abrahams was arrested. He was released on buil furnished by Simon Samuels of '22 and 24 Barter street.

Cropsey served two years in the Albany pen-Young Follwell met his shiftless brother, Ed-

\$7.50 For Boys. \$3. \$4 & \$5, For Children.

ter street.
Cropsoy served two years in the Albany ren-itentiary for robbing a safe in Stanwix Hall, Albany, in 1878.

ing intemporate as to the use of intoxicating liquors, and if so name them and the occasion, or occasions?

There was a mild sensation in the court room at this and a long pause before Lieut. Ingersoil replied.

"Does the question refer to men when they are on duty only?" asked Mr. Menzies.

"It refers to any occasion on board ship, whether the persons were on or off duty at the time," replied the Admiral.

"I do know of certain occasions when the officers were under the influence of liquor," said Lieut, ingersoil slewly. "The first instance 1 remember on the cruise was on the passage to Europe, at Fayal, where Navai tadet Davis and Assistant Engineer Bonnett were suspended for being under the influence of liquor, and were punished by the Commander. I know of another case, in February, 1889, at Villetrache, when Lieut, Lemly appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and at Lishon, when Lieut, Lemly was again intoxicated."

Mr. Menzies suggested that the officers mentioned ought to be caled, and as Lieut, ingersoil mentioned that he would also tostify regarding Lieut, Werlich, all these were summoned at once. Lieut, ingersoils sid he was anxious to answer truthfully, and he found it necessary to stop and think to make sure. The Admiral accordingly decided to adjourn the court until to-day to give Lieut, ingersoil stestimony was being read over to him Mr. Menzies asked whether the question, as prepared by the court, and not refer to these addicted to the habit of using liquor.

"It does not refer to the habit," replied the Admiral, "because we take it for granted that an officer addicted habitually to liquor would be amenable to the laws of the navy. The question refers to specific occasions."

Licut, Ingersoil was impressed by the court that it only wanted cases of intoxication about that the owing and that he wanted an opportunity to make a statement.

Licut, Lemly jumiced up at this, and excitedly said that he wanted an opportunity to make a statement.

Licut, Lemly jumiced up at this, and excitedly said t We continue our Bargains in fine Worsted & Cassimere Suits from last season.-For Boys (12 to 18 years) reduced from \$12, \$14 & \$16, down to \$7.50. For Children, reduced from \$7. \$8 & \$9, down to \$3, \$4 & \$5.

> Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Broadway& Canal St.

Open until 10 o'clock to-night.